This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

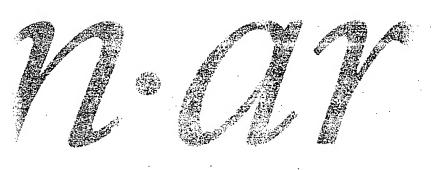
- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION





HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston • New York

is the Heritag famous sign, cl and us: formati languag

Cl Definit ward, js meanin looking the most are liste most ea

Biodive mosh, no mail—in The Diction: vocabula with the database

EXPEl How is able to u ble diction definitive guidance Heritage Edition. current linion pollectican Hermany we scholars, noted for the Engli

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage* and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 2000, 1997, 1993 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston MA 02116.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage college dictionary. -3rd ed.

p. cm.
ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). —ISBN 0-395-67161-2 (thumb edge). —ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).
1. English language—Dictionaries.
PE1628.A6227 1993
92-42124
423—dc20 . 92-62124

Manufactured in the United States of America

For information about this and other Houghton Mifflin trade and reference books and multimedia products, visit The Bookstore at Houghton Mifflin on the World Wide Web at http://www.hmco.com/trade/.

delirium tremens

demand-pull

+ lira, furrow; see lels-1*.] — de ·lir/1·ant adj.
delirium tre·mens (trē/mənz) n. An acute, sometimes faral
episode of delirium usu. caused either by withdrawal from
alcohol following habitual excessive drinking or by an episode
of heavy alcohol consumption. (NLat. delirium tremēns: Lat.
delirium delirium + Lat tremēns tremblica! delirium, delirium + Lat. tremëns, trembling.]
de list (de-list') tr.v. -list ed, -list ing, -lists. To remove from

a list, esp. from a list of securities that may be traded on a stock exchange.

De llus (dē lē-as, dēļ yas), Frederick. 1862-1934. British

composer of romantic, impressionistic works.

de ·liv·er (di-liv/ər) v. -ered, -er-ing, -ers. - tr. 1. To bring or la. liver (di-livi) v. ered, ereing, ers. - tr. 1. To bring or transport to the proper place or recipient; distribute. 2. To surrender (someone or something) to another; hand over. 3. To secure (something promised or desired), as for a candidate or political party. 4. To throw or hurl. 5. To strike (a blow). 6. To express in words; declare or utter. 7.a. To give birth to. b. To assist (a woman) in giving birth. c. To assist or aid in the birth of. 8. To give forth or produce. 9. To set free, as from misery, peril, or evil. - intr. 1. To produce or achieve what is desired or expected; make good. 2. To give birth. - idlom. deliver (oneself) of. To pronounce; utter. [ME deliveren < OFr. deliver < Llat. deliberare: Lat. deliberare, to free (< liber, free; see leudh.*).] - de*liv'er*a*ble adj. - de

liberāre, to free (< liber, free; see leuch-*).] — de·liv'er·a·bli'l·ty n. — de·liv'er·a·ble adj. — de·liv'er·er n. de·liv'er·ance (di-liv'ar-ons, -līv'rons) n. 1. The act of de-livering or the condition of being delivered. 2. Rescue from bondage or danger. 3. A publicly expressed opinion or judgment, such as the verdict of a jury. de·liv-er·y (di-līv'a-rē, -līv'rē) n., pl. -les. 1.a. The act of conveying or delivering. b. Something delivered, as a shipment. 2.a. The act of transferring to another. b. Law. A formal act of transferring ownership of property to another. ment. Z.a. The act of transferring to another. b. Law. A formal act of transferring ownership of property to another.

3. The act of giving up; surrender. 4. The act or manner of throwing or discharging. 5. The act of giving birth; parturition. 6.a. Utterance or enunciation. b. The act or manner of speaking. or singing. 7. The act of releasing or rescuing. delivery room n. 1. A room or an area in a hospital that is equipped for delivering babies. 2. A room or an area set aside for making or receiving deliveries.

equippen for delivering deliveries. C. A foom of an alea set assue for making or receiving deliveries.

dell (děl) n. A small wooded valley. [ME del < OE dell.]

del ·la Rob·bla (děl') rō'bē-ɔ, děl'lā rôb'byä), Luca. 1400? —

del a nodo dia (del a roy de-a, del la roby dya), mua. 14001-82. Italian sculptor noted for his terra-cotta works. delis (delz) pl.n. The rapids of a river. [Alteration of DALIES.] Del mar va Peninsula (del mar va). A peninsula of the EU.S. separating Chesapeake Bay from Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and including DE and parts of E MD and VA.

Del·mon·l·co (děl-mon/l-kō/), Lorenzo. 1813-81. Swissborn Amer. restaurateur who popularized European cuisine in

Delmonico steak n. A small, often boned steak from the front Definition Steak n. A small, often boned steak from the front section of the short loin of beef. [After Lorenzo Delmonico.] de-lo-cal-lze (de-lo/k=liz/) r.v. -lzed. -lz-ing. -lz-es. 1. To remove from a native or usual locality. 2. To broaden the range or scope of. — de-lo/cal-lzz/tion (ke-li-za/sinn) n. range.or.scope ot. — de 10 cai 1 za tion (-ks-11-za snən) n.

De 10rme or de l'Orme (də-lôrm'), Philibert. 1515? – 70.

French architect who built the Tuileries in Paris.

De 10s (dē/lôs', dēl/ōs). An island of SE Greece in the Cyc-

lades Is. of the S Aegean; traditionally sacred to Apollo.

de·louse (de-lous') ir.v. -loused, -lous lng, -lous es. To rid (a person or an animal) of lice by physical or chemical means.

person or an animal) of lice by physical or chemical means. Del·phi (dēl/fi/). An ancient town of central Greece near Mt. Parnassus; seat of a famous oracle of Apollo.

Del·phlc (dēl/fik) also Del·phi an (-fē-ən) adj. 1. Gk. Myth. Of or relating to Delphi or to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. 2. Obscurely prophetic; oracular. — Del/phi-cal·ly adv. del·phin·l·um (dēl-fin/ē-əm) n. A plant of the genus Delphinium, esp. any of several tall cultivated varieties with palmate leaves and long racemes of spurred flowers. [NI.at. Delphinium, genus name < Gk. delphinion, larkspur, dim. of delphis, delphim-, dolphin (from the shape of the nectary).] delphin-, dolphin (from the shape of the nectary).]

Del·phi-nus (del-fi/nas) n. A constellation in the Northern

Hemisphere near Pegasus and Aquila. [Lat. delphinus, dol-

phin. See DOLPHIN.]
Del-ray Beach (děl-rā'). A city of SE FL on the Atlantic Ocean
N of Boca Raton; settled in 1901. Pop. 47,181.
Del Ri-o (děl rê'ō). A city of SW TX on the Rio Grande W of
San Antonio; founded 1868. Pop. 30,705.

San Antonio; rounded 1868. Pop. 30,/03. del·ta (del/ta), n. 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. An object shaped like a triangle. 3.a. A usu, triangular alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river. b. A similar deposit at the mouth of a tidal inlet, caused by tidal currents.

4. Math. A finite increment in a variable. [ME < Lat. < Gk.; akin to Heb. delet, door < Phoenician dalt.] — del·ta'lc (-tā'lk), del'tic (-tīk) adj.

delta ray n. An electron ejected from matter by ionizing radi-

delta wave n. A brain wave with a frequency of one to three hertz that is associated with deep sleep in normal adults.

delta wing n. An aircraft with swept-back wings that give it the appearance of an isosceles triangle.

del·ti·ol·o·gy (del/te-ol/>-je) n. The collection and study of

post cards. [< Gk. deltion, dim. of deltos, letter.] del·told (del/toid') n. A thick triangular muscle coverhal shoulder joint, used to raise the arm from the side.

1. Triangular. 2. Of or relating to the deltoid. [Matter deltoid.] toides < Gk. deltoeides, triangular : delta, delta; see m

de-lude (di-lood) tr.v. -lud-ed, -lud-ing, -ludes. 1. To de 8*lude (di-lood') tr.v. -lude ed. -lude ing. -ludes. 1. To de the mind or judgment of: deluding consumers. See Syngaecelle. 2. Obsolete. To clude or evade. 3. Obsolete. Together trate the hopes or plans of. [ME deluden < Lat. deludender de-the d-the de-the de-the de-the de-the de-the de-the de-the de-the de-t

trate the hopes or plans of. [ME aeiuaen Lat. delider de-, de- + lidere, to play; see leld-*] — de · lud' er n.

de'-, de- + lidere, to play; see leld-*] — de · lud' er n.

del · uge (del'yōōj) n. 1.a. A great flood. b. A heavy down of mail. 3. Deluge. In the Bible, the great flood a department of mail. 3. Deluge. In the Bible, the great flood that of the mine of Noah. — tr.v. — uged, — ug·lng, — ug·es, poverrun with water; inundate. 2. To overwhelm with a number or amount; swamp. [< ME, flood < OFr. — de-lu-sion (dl-lōo'zhan) n. 1.a. The act or process of delu-sion (dl-lōo'zhan) n

lu'sive·ness n.

de·lu-so-ry (di-loo'sɔ-rē, -zɔ-) adj. Tending to deceive.

de luxe also de·luxe (di-luks', -loōks') — adj. Particularly, egant and luxurious; sumptuous. — adv. In an eleganting luxurious manner; sumptuously. [Fr.: de, of + luxe, luxurious delive (deliv) v. delived, deliv-lny, delived. — intr. 1. To said delive (deliv) v. delived, deliv-lny, delived. To dig (ground) as with a spade. — ir. Archaic. To dig (ground) as spade. [ME deliven, to dig < OE delfan.] — deliv'er nedely. abbr. Delivery.

dem. abbr. 1. Gram. Demonstrative. 2. Demurrage.

dem. abbr. 1. Gram. Demonstrative. 2. Demurrage.

Dem. abbr. Democrat; Democratic. 2. Demurrage.

de mag net lze (de-mag/nt-tz/) tr.v. -lzed, -lz-ing, righting from dementia. — de me.

1. To remove magnetic properties from. 2. To erase (a magnetic storage device). — de mag/net-lza/tion (-ni-dat) democratic (ddm/s-go)/let-lza/tion (-ni-dat) democratic (ddm/s-go)/lk, -go/j/lk) also democratic (ddm/s-go)/lk.

power by means of impassioned appeals to emotions and poundices. Z. A leader of the common people in ancient impassioned appeals to emotions and poundices.

[Gk. dēmagōgos, popular leader: dēmos, people; see dātā agōgos, leading (< agein; to lead; see ag-).]
dem-a-gogu-er-y (dēm/>-gô/g>-rē, -gōg/>-). The pracuir or rhetoric of a demagogue.

dem-a-gog-y (děm/a-gōj/ē, -gō/jē, -gōg/ē, -gō/jē) na character or practices of a demagogue; demagoguery... de mand (di-mand) v. mand ed, mand ing, mands. 1. To ask for urgently or peremptorily. 2. To claim as just due: demand payment. 3. To ask to be informed of 4. require as useful, just, proper, or necessary; call for 5. Lar To claim formally; lay legal claim to.—intr. To make a smand.—n. 1. The act of demanding. 2. Something demanded. 3. An urgent requirement or need. 4. The state of believes after in demanding. sought after: in demand as a speaker. 5. Econ. a. The des to possess a commodity or make use of a service, combin with the ability to purchase it. b. The amount of a commod or service that people are ready to buy for a given pursupply and demand. 6. Comp. Sci. A coding technique which a command to read or write is initiated as the need a new block of data occurs, thus eliminating the need to sa a new block of data occurs, thus eliminating the need to stardata. 7. Law. A formal claim. 8. Archaic. An emphatic question or inquiry. — Idiom. on demand. 1. When presented payment. 2. When needed or asked for. [ME demanders, Ofr. demander, to charge with doing, and < Med.Lat. & mandare, to demand, both < Lat., to entrust: de., de. amandare, to entrust; see man-2°.] — de mand'a ble adj. Syns. demand, claim, exact, require. The central meanus shared by these verbs is "to ask for urgently or insistently demanding work; claiming repayment of a debt; exacted of

demanding work; claiming repayment of a debt; exacted of demanding the state of dience; tax payments required by law.

de-mand-ant (di-man/dant) n. Archaic. A plaintiff.

demand deposit n. A bank deposit that can be withdraw

without advance notice.

de mand lng (di-man' ding) adj. Requiring much effort organical mand lng (di-man' ding) tention. - de · mand / ing · ly adv.

demand loan n. See call loan.
demand note n. A bill or draft payable on demand. dermand note n. A bill or draft payable on demand.

de mand-pull (di-mand pobl') n. Increased demand for a lited supply of goods and services, tending to cause consumprices to increase. — de mand -pull' adj.

told (di-man toid') . Posed as a gem. [Ger. nty OFr. diamant. See arscate (di-mar'kat', de cates. 1. To set the boundarie in ca·tion also de mar he setting or marking of ation; a distinction. [Sp. den fundaries: de-, off (< Lat. d. [fal. marcare < OItal., of

mean (di-men') fr.v. -means

schase, as in dignity. 2. To hur

frade. [ps. + mean2] - de m

scampean or (di-me') n. The

schiege; (deportment.

space (di-ment) fr.v. -ment
space insanc. [LLat. dēmentār,

friseless: dē-, de- + mēns, mir

de ment ed (di-men') id adj. 1.

-string from dementia. - de
string from dementia. - de-

shin) n. — de·mag/net·k/er n.

dem·a·gog·lc (dēm/ɔ-gōj/lk, -gōg/-, -gō/jik) also demun addient, senseless. See DEMENT.]

gog·l·cal (-gōj/l-kal), -gōg/-, -gō/jik) also demun addient, senseless. See DEMENT.]

a demagogue. — dem'a·gog/·, -gō/jik-al) adj. Of or relating a demerit (dī-mēr/it) n. 1.a. A can demagogue. — dem'a·gog/·cal·y adv.

dem·a·gog·ism (dēm/ɔ-gōg/giz-əm, -gōg/iz-) n. Demagos (Jā-h mark made against one's recy.

dem·a·gogue (dēm/ɔ-gōg/, -gōg/) n. 1. A leader who obsained and the interval of demerite. Of demerite of demerite of the interval of demerite of demerite of the interval of demerite of demerite of the interval of demerite of demerite of demerite of the interval of demerite of demerite of demerite of the interval of the interva merère, to earn; see MERIT.] - de 1 merie, to earn; see MERIT.] — de·1
imilior') adj. — de·mer'|·to'ri·or
jemier: ol (dem'ə-rôl', -rôl', -rôl', -rôl
jemier: ol (dem'ə-rôl', adj. Dwel
mor deposited near the bottom of
the merical properties of demergere, to

into sink.]

De me ter (di-me ter) n. Gk. Myti

James Ler (ul-mer tar) n. Gr. Myristans daughter of Rhea and Cronus [Gr. Demeter. See mater-s.]

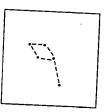
Gentli-pref. 1. Half: demirelief. 2. I carry demigod. [ME demi, a half of Med. Lat. dimedius < Lat. dimedius.] dis + medius, half; see MEDIUM.]

dem • l· god (dem f e god') n. 1. Myt

the offspring of a deity and a mor me onspring of a detry and a more invocers. b. An inferior detry; a min determine the determine the

made of glass or earthenware, usu. Prob. alteration of Fr. dame-Jeanne desmil·i-ta·rize (de-mil'i-tə-rīz') n

es. 1. To eliminate the military nat es. 1. To eliminate the military nat es. 1. To eliminate the military nat estate the military presence in. 3. To replace military presence in. 3. To replace military nature for the mili



Delphinus



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1998 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1998 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

cm. p.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language-Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36

1998

423---dc21

de

Yc.

E.

th:

A

Di

as

(ir ho

> U. S

Ct. gu

an

Ui

Re Wŧ

Ne An

of

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systemswithout written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

2021222324RMcN98

....

٠.

• ·

(1848): a violent delirium with tremors that is induced by excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic liquors—called also dt.?

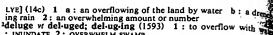
de-list ()/de-list (w (1933): to remove from a list; esp: to remove (a security) from the list of securities that may be dealt in on a particular exchange

de-liver (di-li-var, de-\ vb de-livered; de-liverer to liberate) w (13c)

It is ost free (and lead us not into temptation, but ~ us from evil to the store (and lead us not into temptation, but ~ us from evil to the fer (and lead us not into temptation, but ~ us from evil to the sheriff) (~ed themselves over to God) 3 a (1): to assist in giving birth (2): to aid in the birth of b: to give birth to c: to cause (oneself) to produce as if by giving birth (has ~ed himself of half an autobiograph) — H. C. Schonberg) 4: SPEAL SINO, UTTER (~ed their lines with style) (~ a song) (~ a speech) 5: to send (something aimed or guided) to an intended target or destination (ability to ~ nuclear warheads) (~ed a fastball) 6 a: to bring (as votes) to the nuclear warheads) (~ed a fastball) 6 a: to bring (as votes) to the promised of a candidate or cause b: to come through with: PRODUCE (can) ~ de-liverente (~11-(-)-rao(1)), de-w (can) ~ de-liverence (~11-(-)-rao(1)), de-liverence (~

Delta (1922)—a communications code word for the letter d delta ray n (1908): an electron ejected by an ionizing particle in its passage through matter delta wave n (1936): a high amplitude electrical rhythm of the brain with a frequency of less than 6 cycles per second that occurs esp. in deep sleep, in infancy, and in many diseased conditions of the brain—called also delta, delta rhythm delta wing n [delta; fr. its shape] (1946): a triangular swept-back airplane wing with a usu. straight trailing edge deltoid \(\frac{1}{16} \) deltoid \(\frac{1}{16} \) (a. 1681): a large triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally \(\frac{1}{16} \) deltoid \(\frac{1}{16} \) (a. 1753) 1: having a triangular shape \((a \times \) leaf) — see LEAF illustration 2: relating to, associated with, or supplying the deltoid

deltoid deltoi-de-us \del-toi-de-2s\ n. pl del-tol-del \-\del-\del-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-\delta-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-\delta-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-\delta-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-\delta-\toi-de\ ned loide-1 \delta-\toi-\delta-\toi-\delta-\de



raone) de-luxe \di-ləks, dē- also -lūks, -lūks\ adj [F de luxe, lit., of had (1819) : notably luxurious, elegant, or expensive (a ~ edition)

ing w(1656): to behave like a demagogue ~ w: to treat (as an imin a demogogic manner de-mand \di-mand, -mand, dē-\ n (13c) 1 a: an act of demand or asking esp. with authority b: something claimed as due 2 demand \di-mand, -mand, dē-\ n (13c) 1 a: an act of demand or asking esp. with authority b: something claimed as due 2 demand \di-mand, -mand, dē-\ n (13c) 1 a: an act of demand or asking esp. with authority b: something claimed as due 2 demand \di-mand, -mand, -man

as due or as necessary. DEMAND implies peremptoriness and insituation and often the right to make requests that are to be regarded as mands (demanded payment of the debt). CLAIM implies a demand the delivery or concession of something due as one's own or right (claimed the right to manage his own affairs). REQUIRE suggethe imperativeness that arises from inner necessity, compulsion of or regulation, or the exigencies of the situation (the patient regulation or the exigencies of the situation (the patient regulation). EXACT implies not only demanding but what one demands (exacts absolute loyalty). deman-dant \(\frac{1}{n}\) man-dant\(\frac{1}{n}\) (15c) \(1\) archaic: the plaintiff in demand deposit n (1923): a bank deposit that can be without advance notice.

without advance notice de-mand-ing adj (1926): requiring much time, effort, or atter : EXACTING — de-mand-ing-ly \-'man-dip-l\(\bar{c}\) adv — de-mand-

ness n demand loan n (1913): CALL LOAN

demand loan n (1913): CALL LOAN
demand note n (1862): a note payable on demand
demand—pull \(\di\)-man(d)-pul\\ n (1952): an increase or watered in spendable money that tends to result in increased competition available goods and services and a corresponding increase in sumer prices—compare COST-PUSH—demand—pull adj
de-mand—side \(\di\)-mand-sid\(\di\) \(\dit\) adj (1980): of, relating to, or being conomic theory that advocates use of government spending growth in the money supply to stimulate the demand for goods services and therefore expand economic activity—compare SUSE

dem-an-toid \'de-mon-, toid\ n [G, fr. obs. G Demant diamond MHG diemant, fr. OF diamant — more at DIAMOND] (ca. 1890)

MHG dlemant, fr. OF dlamant — more at DIAMOND] (ca. 1890) green garnet used as a gem de-mar-cate \di-mar-kāt, \delta-\text{vt} -cat-ed; -cat-ing [back-formy fr. demarcation, fr. Sp demarcación, fr. demarcar to delimit, fr. demarcar to mark, prob. fr. It marcare, of Grac origin; akin to lymarha boundary — more at MARK] [1816) 1: DELIMIT 2: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ apart: SEPARATE — de-mar-ca-tion \delta-\text{marr-kā-shan} \tau = \frac{1}{2}\$ add-marche or de-marche \delta-\text{marsh}, \delta-\text{l}, \frac{1}{2}\$ ff démarchie gait, fr. MF, fr. demarcher to march, fr. OF demarchier, fr. adiplomatic or political initiative or maneuver 2: a petito protest presented through diplomatic channels de-mark \di-\text{mark} \text{vt} (1834): DEMARCATE demark-te-ri-al-ize \delta-\text{dc-ma-tir-c-o-liz} \text{vt} (ca. 1864): to cause come or appear immaterial \square \text{vt}: to lose or appear to lose material-de-ma-te-ri-al-iza-tion \delta-\text{tir-c-o-liz-zā-shan} \text{n}

trate \'dem\ n [Gk de povernment in ancient , attribreeding organisms demean \'di-men\ w \'df demener to conducts minari to threaten worself) usu. in a proper demean w de-meaned or character, status, or femean-or \'di-me-nar outward manner syr outward manner syr imeanour Brit var of D imented di-mented dv — de-ment-ed-nes: be-men-tia \ \ \ di-' men(t)-s de + ment-, mens min-deteriorated mentality detenorated mentality
INSANITY (a fanaticism b
tementia prae-cox \'.
(1899): SCHIZOPHRENA)
temer-it \di-mer-st, de
temeritum fr new of demeritum, fr. neut. of a fr. L, to earn, fr. de-+: a quality that deserves of merit 3: a mark us

De-mer-ol \'de-mə-,röl, de-mer-sal \di-'mər-səl\ de-mer-sal \di-mar-sal\
de-mer-sal \di-mar-sal\
de- + mergere to dip, si
near, deposited on, or si
de-mesne \di-man, -'mi
more at DOMAIN] (14c)
: manorial land actually
3 a: the land attached
: REGION 2, TERRITORY 4
De-me-ter \di-ma-tar\
agriculture — compare c
demi- prefix [ME, fr. dedemisemiquaver) 2: d
dass) (demigod)
demi-god \'de-me-,gad\
power than a mortal bu
st to seem to approach th

as to seem to approach the demi-god-dess \de-mē-, ide-mē-, idemi-john \de-mē-, ian\ Lady Jane] (1806) : a rickerwork

de-mil-i-ta-rize \(,)de-m with the military organi tone or frontier area) fro of military characteristic lat(a-)ra-zā-shan, di-\ n demi-mon-daine \de-r

emi-mon-daine \de-mondaine, fr. fem. of den mondaine, fr. fem. of den di the demi-monde \de-mi-mi. mi. monde world, fr. L. mun finges of respectable soc TUTES 2: DEMIMONDAIN that is often an isolated pop music \(\simeq \) \(\text{(the liter. prestige)} \)

prestige comin-er-al-iza-tion \(\(\): loss of bodily minerals ccs of removing mineral al-ize \(\)\delta-mi-n-r--li

alize \(\)dē-mi-nə-rə-li demi-rep \'de-mi-rep. : DEMINONDAINE 'de-mise \(\)di-miz\' vb de-ra estate) by will or leas succession or inheritance scent or bequest \(\)(the proj-demise \(\)/ [MF. [em. of de-to send down, fr. de-+ a estate 2: transfer of \(\)\): a cessation of existenc emi-sec \(\)\de-mi-sek, -m.

mi-semi-qua-ver \.de-

emi-semi-qua-v. ECOND NOTE femis-sion \di-mi-shan\ h. demittere] (15c): RESIC demit \di-mit\ vb\ de-mi achaic: DISMISS 2: RESI

words: DISMISS 2: RESEARCH CONTROL CON

